UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1161
11 November 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 10 NOVEMBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 1 and 7 November 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 1-7 November 1999

1. In the northern region 90 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1220 hours on 1 November 1999 United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Sinjar, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Zakho, Amadiyah and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1450 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1130 hours on 2 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Sinjar, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1435 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1125 hours on 3 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Irbil, Mosul and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1117 hours on 4 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Baibo, Zakho, Aqrah, Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Tall Afar, Sinjar and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1355 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1130 hours on 5 November 1999 United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Sinjar, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Baibo, Zakho, Amadiyah and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 286 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1240 hours on 1 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 60 missions, 24 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 36 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Nu'maniyah, Amarah, Qal'at Sa'lih, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Salman, Lasaf, Samawah, Kut, Artawi and Afak areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1410 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1015 hours on 2 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 54 missions, 34 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 20 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Samawah, Salman, Afak, Ukhaydir South, Nu'maniyah, Qurnah, Basrah, Amarah, Najaf, Kut and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 0625 hours on 3 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 51 missions, 42 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS aircraft and 9 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Hillah, Nu'maniyah, Razzazah, Rahhaliyah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1154 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0930 hours on 4 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 50 missions, 30 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft and 20 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ushbayjah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah, Shinafiyah, Samawah, Shatrah, Qal'at Sukkar, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Najaf, Hayy, Karbala' South, Amarah and Nu'maniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1225 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1035 hours on 5 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Salman, Samawah, Rifa'i, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Hashimiyah, Afak, Nu'maniyah, Kut, Diwaniyah, Taqtaqanah, Najaf and Artawi

areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1235 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1100 hours on 6 November 1999 a TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft penetrated Iraqi airspace in the southern region on one occasion. At 1150 hours on the same day a remotely piloted aircraft coming from Saudi territory penetrated our airspace. It overflew the Busayyah, Artawi and Jalibah South areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove it off.

(g) At 0630 hours on 7 November 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado, EA-6B and remotely piloted aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 41 missions from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and overflew the Taqtaqanah, Salman, Ushbayjah, Busayyah, Samawah, Lasaf, Shinafiyah, Shatrah, Rumaythah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Rifa'i, Nu'maniyah South and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0915 hours, drove them off.